

AIT100-SG High-Precision Current Transducer

AIT100-SG has a high gain and measurement accuracy in the full bandwidth range, due to the application of the multi-point zero-flux technology system and high-frequency ripple sensing channel on top of currently existing DC sensor technology.

The multi-point zero-flux technology system secures the high accuracy by utilizing the technology combination of exciting magnetic flux closed-loop control, self-excited magnetic flux gate and multi-closed-loop control that realizes the closed-loop control between excitation magnetic flux and AC/DC magnetic flux generated by primary current, while the high-frequency ripple sensing channel allows the sensor to have the high performance over the full bandwidth range.

Product photo







Key Technologies

- Excitation closed-loop control technology
- Self-excitation demagnetization technology
- ♦ Multi-point zero-flux technology
- Temperature control compensation technology
- ♦ Multi-range automatic switching technology

Features

- Insulated measurement between primary and secondary side
- Excellent linearity and accuracy
- Extremely low temperature drift
- ♦ Extremely low zero drift
- Stroad band and low response time

♦ Rail Transit: EMU, Metro, Trolly car

Ship: Electric driven ship

Strong anti-electromagnetic interference

Application Domain

- Medical Equipment: Scanner, MRI
- \diamond Power Industry: Converter, Inverter
- ♦ Renewable Energy: Photovoltaic, Wind energy ♦ Car: Electric car
- ♦ Testing Instrument: Power analyzer, High-precision power supply
- ♦ Smart Power Grid: Power generation and battery monitoring, Medium low voltage substation
- ♦ Industry Control: Industrial motor drive, UPS, Welding, Robot, Hoist, Elevator, Ski lift

Electrical Performance

Parameter	Symbol	Measuring Conditions	Min	Тур	Мах	Unit
Primary nominal direct current	I _{PN_DC}	—	—	±100	—	Adc
Primary nominal RMS current*	I _{PN_AC}	—	—	70	—	Aac
Primary current, measuring range	I _{PM}	—	—	—	±120	Adc
Power supply voltage DC	Uc	—	±14.2	±15	±15.8	V
Current consumption	Ιc	Rated primary current	±30	±130	±150	mA
Conversion ratio	K _N	1000:1	1000:1	1000:1	1000:1	—
Secondary nominal RMS current	I _{SN}	Rated Primary current	—	±0.1	—	А
Secondary burden resistance	Rм	See Fig. 1	0	10	50	Ω

* refers to AC effective value



Accuracy Measurement

Parameter	Symb ol	Measuring Conditions	Min	Тур	Мах	Unit
Accuracy	X_{G}	Input direct current, 25±10°C	—	—	10	ppm
Linearity error	٤L	—	—	—	2	ppm
Offset temperature coefficient	Tc	-	—	—	0.1	ppm/K
Offset stability over time	T⊤	_	—		0.2	ppm/month
Power supply interference	Τv	-	—	—	1	ppm/V
Zero offset current	lo	@25°C	—		1(can be adjusted to zero by users)	ppm
Ripple current	I _N	DC-10Hz	—	—	0.5	ppm
Step response time to 90%I _{PN_DC}	tr	di/dt of 100A/µs	—		1	μs
di/dt accurately followed	di/dt	-	100	—	—	A/µs
Frequency bandwidth (-3dB)	BW	_	0		500	kHz
Zero offset current	I _{OT}	Full temperature range	—	—	±5	μΑ

Safety Characteristics

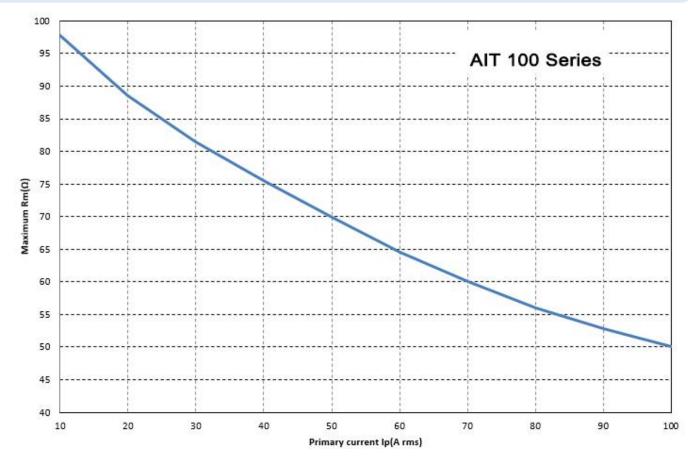
Parameter	Symbol	Measuring Conditions	Value	Unit
Insulation voltage / Between primary and secondary	Ud	50Hz,1min	5	KV
Impulse withstand voltage / Between primary and secondary	Uw	50µs	10	KV
Creepage distance / Between primary and shield	dcp	—	11	mm
Clearance distance / Between primary and shield	d _{CI}	_	11	mm
Comparative tracking index	CTI	IEC-60112	600	V

General Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Measuring Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Ambient operating temperature	TA	—	-40	—	+85	°C
Ambient storage temperature	Ts	_	-40	_	+85	°C
Relative humidity	RH	—	20	—	80	%
Mass	М	—		480±50		g







Safety



Cautions

This specifications documents provide users with relevant precautions for installation, commissioning, operation and maintenance. Please read carefully before installation and use. This manual is provided with the product, please keep it in a proper place for reference during maintenance.

The device must be used according to the manufacturer specifications, otherwise there are risks to damage the device, other equipment connected, and safety risks to operators.

Always inspect the device and its accessories, and confirm they are in good status before energize the device.

If you find any damage to the device housing, fixing, power cord, connecting cables, or connected equipment, immediately disconnect the device from the power source.

 Shenzhen Hangzhi Precision Electronics Co., Ltd

 Add: Rm 330, Building B, Huayuan Hi-Tech Innovation Park,

 Baoyuan Rd, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, China P.R.

 Email: info@hangzhiprecision.com

 Tel: +86 (0)755 8259 3440

 Website: www.hangzhiprecision.com



If you have concerns about the safe operation of the equipment, you should immediately shut down the equipment and the corresponding accessories, and get in touch with the technical support department of our company as soon as possible to communicate and solve the problem.



Danger

The current sensor is not allowed to be used when the secondary output is open-circuited, that is, when the primary has current or the sensor is powered on, the secondary output terminal is not allowed to be disconnected; only when the bus has no current and the sensor is not powered on, the current output terminal of the sensor can be disconnected. Otherwise, high voltage may be induced and there is a danger of electric shock or equipment damage.

When you need to move the product, please be sure to cut off the power first and unplug all the connecting cables connected to it.

Operating Status Instructions

 \diamond Normal status:

The green indicator is on when the device is running normally:

After the device is powered on, the green indicator is on when the device is running normally, and the 3rd pin and 8th pin of D-Sub9 interface are connected together.

◇ Fault status:

The green light will be off when the transducer is in fault mode.

Trouble-shooting:

a) When the green light is off, the power supply should be checked as the first step;

b) If the power supply is normal, then the primary current is over the specified measurement range and the transducers will be in overload mode.

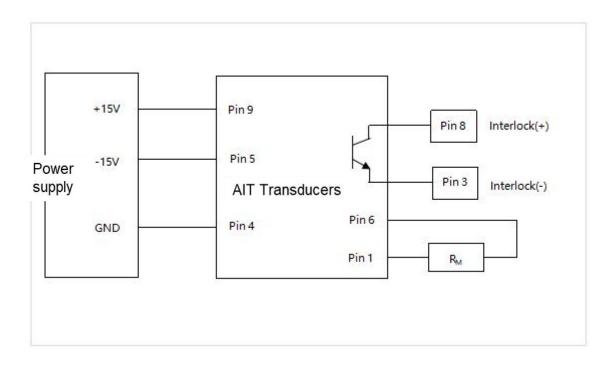
In this mode, the transducers will be working in non-zeroflux mode, that the secondary current remains at specified maximum output, the secondary and primary currents are not in proportional and the connection between pin 3 & 8 of the DB9 interface will be off.



Connection system

1. D-Sub9 Connection terminal pin function definition

Pin No.	1	2、7	3	4	5	6	8	9
Definition	I_Output COM	N.C	Interlock(-)	GND	-15V Supply	I_Output	Interlock(+)	+15V Supply



Test instruction:

The primary current I_P can be obtained by measuring the test current I_s flowing through R_M or the voltage U_R across R_M :

$$I_P = K_N * I_S = K_N * (U_R/R_M)$$

2. Interlock Port connection description:

There are two types of Interlock Port connection based on users' actual application shown as Fig A and Fig B:



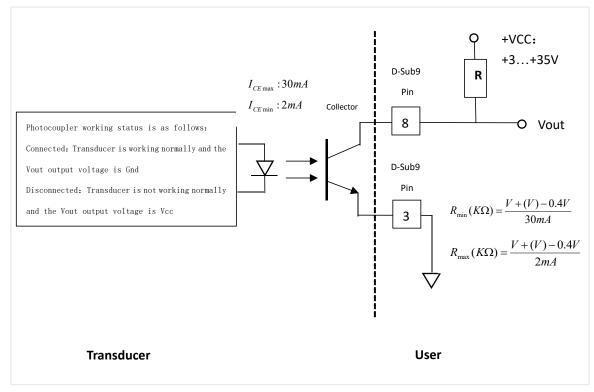


Fig A: Low level output when the transducer is operating normally

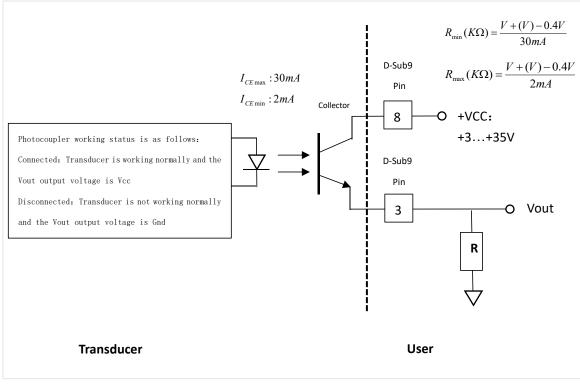


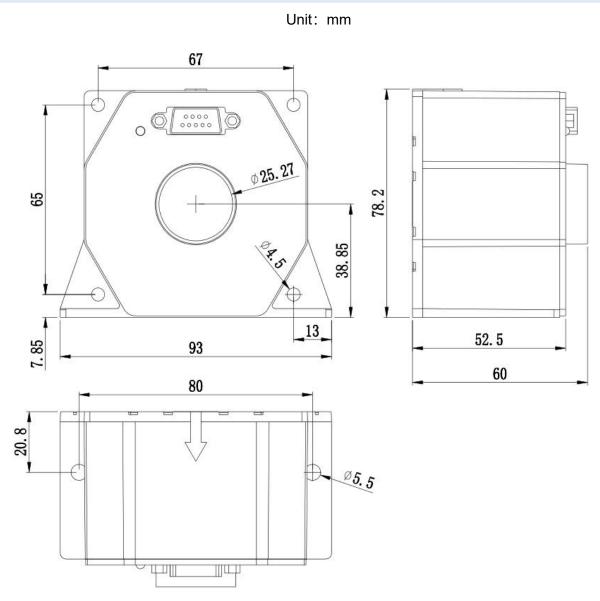
Fig B: High output when the transducer is operating normally



3. The output of the pin Vout in the optocoupler is related to the user-designed circuit, as shown in the following table.

Parameter	Vout	Description				
Fig A	<0.2V	The transducer is working normally.				
Fig A	Vcc	The transducer is working abnormally, i.e., in overload mode or abnormal power supply				
	<0.2V	The transducer is working abnormally, i.e., in overload mode or abnormal power supply				
Fig B	Vcc	The transducer is working normally.				

Dimensions



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Packing List & Dimensions

Package dimensions (L x W x H): 120mm x103mm x86mm)

ltem	Description	Quantity	Comments
AIT100-SG	Current Transducer	1	/